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For sale by Hunter & Co., Lyons & McCampbell, and all druggists.

E. F. SNYDER & CO.

143 W. 4th Street, CINCINNATI, O.

May 7th/84

Translated for the Chronicle.
THE ANGEL WORLD.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SPERL.
Softly move a world of angels.
Round this world, its children all,
At the hour of consummation,
When that heavy veil shall fall,
Then when we shall leave this body
And from death be wholly free,
Brother spirits us shall welcome,
Breath in eternity.

Ye fair creatures, heaven's children,
Mirthful, beautiful ev'rymore—
O, the thought is consoling!

That we know our friends are you!
That you're moved by our misfortunes,

In our troubles you are near
That you bless our pious wishes

And behold the sinner's tear.

O, who would not be deterred
From the sin in silence done!

Who would not with shame turn quickly
From the evil path begun?

Can it be that thus a pilgrim
Will forget his heavenly end,

When this thought sublime is pressed,

"Angel bands my step attend?"

Sosr my spirit, to those regions
When on earth aught troubles thee!

Up, and join those free-born spirits

When oppressed by slavery!

Strive to gain that goal with valor,

Pass from darkness into light!

God and angels are so near thee,

Struggle, yield no, win the fight!

Social Drinking.

A few weeks ago, a notable company of gentlemen assembled in the ample parlors of the venerable and much beloved William E. Dodge in this city to listen to an essay, by Judge Neal Davis, on the relations of crime to the habit of intemperate drinking. The company was notable for its respectability, its number of public men, and the further fact that it contained many who were well known to be wine-drinkers—unattached to any temperance organization. No one could have listened to Judge Davis's disclosure of the facts of his subject without the conviction that it was a subject worthy the attention of every philanthropist, every political economist, and every well-wisher of society, present, whether temperance men or not. These facts gathered from many quarters, and from the best authorities, were most significant in fastening upon the use of alcohol the responsibility for most of the crimes and poverty of society. Some of them were astounding, even to temperance men themselves, and there were none present, we presume, who did not feel that Judge Davis had done a rare favor to the cause of temperance in thus putting into its service his resources of knowledge and his persuasive voice. How many were convinced by the facts detailed that evening that they ought to give up the habit of social drinking, we can not tell. The probabilities are that none were so moved, for this habit of social drinking, or rather the considerations that go with it, are very despotic. The idea that a man can not be hospitable without the offer of wine to his guests is so fixed in the minds of most well-to-do people in this city that they will permit no consideration to interfere with it. People in the country, in the ordinary walks of life, have no conception of the despotic character of this idea. There are literally thousand of respectable men in New York who would consider their character and social standing seriously compromised by giving a dinner to a company of ladies and gentlemen without the offer of wine. It is not that they care for it themselves, particularly. It is quite possible, or likely, indeed, that they would be glad, for many reasons, to banish the wine-cup from their tables, but they do not dare to do it. It is also true that such is the power of this idea upon many temperance men that they refrain altogether from giving dinners, lest their guests should feel the omission of wine to be a hardship and an outrage upon the customs of common hospitality.

We have called these things to notice for a special reason. The company of wine-drinkers who made up so large a portion of the number that filled Mr. Dodge's rooms on the occasion referred to, must have been profoundly impressed by the revelations and arguments of Judge Davis. They could not have failed to see that by these revelations they have been brought face to face with a great duty,—not, perhaps, the duty of stopping social drinking, and all responsible connection with it, but the duty of doing something to seal the fountains of this drink which has contributed so largely to the spread of crime and poverty and misery. A man must, indeed, be a brute who can contemplate the facts of intemperance without being moved to remedy them. They are too horrible to contemplate long at a time, and every good citizen must feel that the world can not improve until, in some measure, the supplies of drink are dried up.

Our reason for writing this article is to call attention to the fact that there is something about this habit of social wine-drinking that kills the motives to work for temperance among those who suffer by coarse and destructive habits of drink. Temperance is very rarely directly labored for, by those who drink wine. As a rule, with almost no exceptions at all, the man who drinks wine with his dinner does not undertake any

work to keep his humble neighbors temperate. As a rule, too, the wine-drinking clergyman says nothing about intemperance in his pulpit, when it is demonstrably the most terrible scourge that afflicts the world. There seems to be something in the touch of wine that paralyzes the ministerial tongue, on the topic of drink.

We fully understand the power of social influence to hold to the wine cup as the symbol of hospitality. It is one of the most relentless despots from which the world suffers, and exactly here is its worst result. We do not suppose that a very large number of drunkards are made by wine drunk at the table, in respectable homes. There is a percentage of intemperate men made undoubtedly here, but perhaps the worst social result that comes of this habit is its paralyzing effect upon those whose judgments are convinced, and whose wishes for society are all that should be. It is only the total abstainer who can be relied upon to work for intemperance—who ever has been relied upon to work for temperance; and of Mr. Dodge's company of amiable and gentle—mainly wine-drinkers, it is safe to conclude that not one will join hands with him in temperance labor—with Judge Davis's awful facts sounding in his ears—who does not first cut off his own supplies.—J. G. Holland, in Scribner for March.

REGULATIONS FOR LEAD.
The following regulations for Lent have been issued, and will be generally observed by denominations who keep Lent:

"Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 26th day of February.

All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, are less legitimately dispensed from observing the fast of Lent. The aim to take only one meal a day, excepting Sundays. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken unabsolutely. Please meat and fish a meal to be used at the time of the daily service.

A small refreshment, commonly called collation is allowed in the evening, not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal. It is permitted to use bread, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables, and fish at the collation. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning a somewhat warm liquid, a tea, coffee, or thin cold juice made with water, and a handful of bread. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hot tea instead of tea in preparing persons for Lent. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasts: Persons under 21 years of age, the sick, nursing women, who are obliged to do hard labor, who through weakness can not fast, have great piety to their health, & dropouts in case of infirmities will be allowed at meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturday, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and 1st Saturday, when the fast is to be observed. Lent is to be an especially abstinent time of earnest prayer, of self-sacrifice, of exclusion from the world and its amusements, and of general abstinence. The Pascual time is now from the 11th Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday, during which time Lenten fasters who have attained the use of reason are bound to prepare themselves to receive worthily the holy communion. The holy season of Lent is a very proper time, also, for Lenten to go to their first communion, which they ought to do generally when about seven years of age. Persons should see to it."

BARNETT REPORTS.
In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee for the matter of Wm. H. Carpenter, Bankrupt, PETITION FOR FINAL DISCHARGE, OFFICE OF U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Knoxville, Feb. 1st, 1879.

To whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE THAT A PETITION FOR BANKRUPTCY was filed on this 1st day of February, 1879, in said District Court by Chas. H. Carpenter, of Dunlap, Hamblen county, Tenn., in his capacity as a bankrupt under the act of Congress entitled "an Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 3d, 1807, for a discharge and certificate therewith of all his debts and other liabilities payable on demand, and for a stay of process against him, to be held on the 1st day of April, 1879, in the office of Wm. M. Bixler, Knoxville, Tenn. Register in Bankruptcy for District, the time being noon, and the place where he will appear, to be named by him, when he may stand and show cause, if any you have why the same should not be granted. The trial will be held at the same time and place, H. L. Mc. Gung, Clerk U. S. District Court.

POTATOES—Loose, 45 to 50c.
HAY—Bal. d. 65¢/75c per 100 lbs.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, firm, 1 to 1½ lb. per pound; Peaches, halves, 12¢/22¢; berries, nominal 35¢/40¢.

ORANGES—Country extra, buying 1 to 2½ lb. selling, \$2.20/2.30; family, buying, \$2.20, selling, \$2.40/2.50 per sack.

POTATOES—Prune, 34¢/35¢; mixed, 25¢/30¢.

BUTTER—Dull, medium, 10¢ good to poor.

Eggs—Buying dull, 10¢.

SUGAR—Cotton, 14¢/15¢.

COFFEE—Black, 15¢/16¢.

TEA—Ceylon, 15¢/16¢.

CANDIES—Gum, 15¢/16¢.

SPICES—Mustard, 15¢/16¢.

SOAPS—Fruit, 15¢/16¢.

WATER PROOF—15¢/16¢.

Family—\$4.50 per dozen.

DRAPERY—Drawing Room, 15¢/16¢.

SHIRT LINEN—15¢/16¢.

FEATHERS—10¢/12¢.

TALLOW—Pork, 15¢/16¢.

LARD—15¢/16¢.

BAKING POWDER—15¢/16¢.

WINE—White, 15¢/16¢.

WINE—Red, 15¢/16¢.

WINE—White, 15¢/16¢.

WINE—